

ORPHEUM

One Night Only—
THURSDAY, APRIL 13
Chas. Frohman presents

OTIS SKINNER

In His Comedy Hit
"Cock o' the Walk"

By Henry Arthur Jones,
Direct from the Geo. M.
Cohan Theatre, New York.
SEAT SALE TODAY
Prices 50c to \$2.00.

The Standard.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

An Independent Newspaper, published every evening except Sunday, without a muzzle or a club.

SUSTAIN THE HEAD OF THE CHURCH.

President Joseph F. Smith of the Mormon church, in conference yesterday, condemned women's dress as seen in the latest styles of extremely short skirts, fancy hosiery and expensive shoes.

The President should be supported by all the moral forces of the state. Perhaps the worst offense is not in short skirts and flesh-colored hosiery, because after a time those displays will grow commonplace and cease to be so highly suggestive, but the great danger is in the expensive articles demanded, the \$9 shoes and \$1½ silk stockings. Women and girls must be in fashion. How many of them are to get these high-priced essentials to fashion without involving their families in debt and disgrace, is not disclosed.

Our women and girls should start a common-sense campaign against the frivolous in dress. It would be a great thing for Utah, if a dress reform, starting in this state, should win its way throughout the nation.

REOPENING OF THE CANAL.

On Saturday, the Panama Canal will reopen. The closing of the canal caused much freight to be sent over the transcontinental railroads, and the placing of the water route in use will once more have an effect on traffic over the southern and central railroads.

Ogden will feel the change, but hopes that the constantly increasing prosperity of the west will more than overcome the loss in freight which the canal will inflict on the Southern Pacific-Union Pacific route.

At present the world's commerce is very much in need of all the ships available for ocean service and the reopening of the canal, by eliminating the long trip around Cape Horn, should prove a source of much help to shipping generally.

UNFULFILLED ORDERS OF STEEL CONCERN.

Prosperity in the United States is getting beyond the ability of the industrial plants to keep up.

Today's statement of the United States Steel corporation shows unfulfilled tonnage to have increased during March 762,035 tons and to total 3,331,001 tons.

At no time in the existence of the large steel company has unfulfilled tonnage equaled those figures.

This means that not even in 1906-7.

TABERNACLE

TONIGHT—8:30 o'clock
ARTHUR KACHEL

Dramatic reader of Boston
in
"THE MUSIC MASTER"
By Charles Klein.
Admission 50 Cents.

20 Rounds of Boxing

ELITE ATHLETIC CLUB, 2530 Washington Ave.
TUESDAY NIGHT, APRIL 11.

MAIN EVENT

MICKEY O'BRIEN
Salt Lake.

vs.

PAUL POLLOCK
San Francisco.

SEMI-WIND

EDDIE STEWART
Ogden.

vs.

YOUNG AZEVEDO
Sacramento.

JIMMIE DRYSDALE
Ogden.

FRENCHY BOYD
Salt Lake.

YOUNG MCGEE
Ogden.

MAILON
Ogden.

JACK FARLEY
Ogden.

RAS HALL
Ogden.

Doors Open 7:30. Curtain 8:45. Prices 50c, \$1, \$1.50.
F. O. B. OGDEN.

when the railroads were congested with business, was there the demand on the iron and steel plants witnessed today. And these unfilled orders assure many more months of prosperity and tell of new work being undertaken with the rapid developing of many lines of industry.

DUTCH COURAGE IS EXHIBITED.

Holland is winning the admiration of the world by its show of courage in the face of threatened violation of neutrality by the Germans on one side and the Allies on the other. Of this "Dutch courage," the Sacramento Bee remarks:

"According to reports from London, Holland has strong troops along her German and Belgian frontiers, and also has executed military maneuvers on the shores of the North Sea, as if preparing for a possible attack from England. The Dutch have three battle-ships of an old type, six gunboats, eight destroyers, fifty-five torpedo boats and ten submarines. This is not much of a navy for offensive purposes, but those destroyers, torpedo boats and submarines might do no little execution among hostile ships of war. And as to her army, with a total war strength of 320,000 men, Holland is not to be sneezed at, in these days when Great Britain and Germany need all the strength they can muster in the battlefields already red with gore. Neither the Allies nor the Central Powers are in a position to antagonize The Netherlands without need or just cause. So this show of readiness for self-defense, on the part of the Hollanders, may be expected to have good results, so far as their country's interests and safety are concerned."

NEXT WILL BE A TARIFF WAR.

Before the end of the war the United States may be impelled, by self-interest, to return to a Republican tariff. Prof. H. C. Emery, formerly chairman of our national tariff board, has been studying the European situation and he has published an article, entitled, "When the World Revises Tariffs." Already Germany has exchanged views with Austria-Hungary and Turkey on a commercial understanding, and on September 20 the representatives of the Allies are to meet in Paris to lay the foundation for tariff agreements. This forecasts what is coming. Though the war were to close this summer, a war of commerce would go on in which the Allies would place tariff walls against the central powers and in so doing, build tariff barriers against American trade, unless we had something to offer them in the way of reciprocity. Should this country continue on its present low-tariff basis, there would be nothing with which to bargain.

Dr. Emery says: "In the great readjustment after the war the only way in which we can properly safeguard our export industries is to make a wide extension of this bargaining principle so as to be in a position to offer concessions in exchange for similar favors."

The American people, in the coming presidential election should bear in mind that, with the end of the European war, the United States must be prepared to protect itself in the tariff conflict which is to follow, or suffer a great industrial setback.

ON THE BATTLE FRONT OF VERDUN.

"Straightening their lines" has kept the French busy in the past month around Verdun. Saturday the Germans made desperate attacks on the Bethincourt salient and Saturday night the French withdrew to new lines between Avocourt and Cumieres. Last night the Germans drove forward once more and took 500 yards of trenches on Dead Man's Hill. The recurring German advances must mean one of two things. Either the French can not counter attack effectively or the Allies deliberately are allowing the Crown Prince's army to do all the offensive fighting, finding that the cost of an offensive move is never worth the price paid in men killed and wounded.

But in this fight for Verdun, there is something more at stake than ground to be captured. If the Germans take the fortress, the average French soldier will begin to feel that the Germans are irresistible and, in future battles, they will fail to exhibit the

wonderful morale which has won for them world-wide praise. Armies are like prize fighters. The side that lands the first effective punch, has a most decided advantage.

Up to the battle of the Marne, the French gave ground. They were in retreat over 100 miles of territory, but they did not lose their supreme confidence because they felt their strength had not been exerted to the utmost. Unprepared, they had been overwhelmed simply by surprise. When the opportune time came to recoil, they felt equal to the occasion, and so, in the fight around Paris, when at last they were ordered to stand and give the Germans the beat that was in them, they gained a brilliant victory and hurled Von Kluck's army back some 60 miles.

At Verdun, the French have had since February 21 to organize on defensive lines. They have had ample time to bring up reserves, cannon and ammunition. They know the full meaning of failure or success on that battlefield and, if they cannot stop the Teutons, it will be because they are outclassed in the strategy of war. The climax is not at hand. The critical point in the French defensive is yet to be reached, though not far off.

CAN PEACE COME TO EUROPE?

After a journey through Belgium, Germany, France and England, Rev. Chas. S. Macfarland has returned to New York, and has presented a report on his investigations covering the possibility of some understanding being reached whereby a movement in the direction of peace could be made. He is not very enthusiastic, but is not without hope. Describing what he saw, he says:

"As to the peoples as a whole: In Germany the prevailing sense is that of deep seriousness, soberness, and a restraint approaching austerity. In France one sees the same feeling on the one hand, while at the same time Paris (France) of course is not to be judged by Paris, whose evils are cosmopolitan and too largely American has restored something of her gaiety, and even among those whose spirit is that of resolution there seems to be, at the present moment, a lack of anything like austerity. While thoughtful men in England are grave and determined, the war has not seemed as yet to affect the people as a whole with the sense of its calamity.

"I suppose these moods vary according to temperament, to the exigencies of the moment, the question of personal and family sacrifice, the nearness or remoteness of actual events, and the status of victory or defeat, and I presume our own nation would be affected in these same various ways. On the whole, I found among the people of the upper and middle classes less sense of calamity than I had looked for. With the working and common people, and especially with such groups as the Socialists, one finds the most real sense of soberness although there are exceptions to this."

"France is invaded territory; the high spirit of her people is thoroughly aroused. It has for the time being, at least, dangerously near the sentiment of revenge, which she believes to be righteous justice and its necessary retribution. Her immediate mood would impose preliminary conditions which preclude even the idea of conference. The suggestion of anything of the kind is offensive, and she resents it.

"This, however, would be entitled to some discount were the issue clearly joined, and especially were she persuaded to place confidence in the ethics of her foe. This want of confidence, of course, is declared to be largely due to the military excesses in Belgium and northern France. Therefore, I do not think it implies equal distrust of the German Christians or the German people. At the same time it is alleged that the German people have appeared to excuse or palliate wrongs and the French have not forgotten the severe utterances of German Christians at the beginning of the war. The effect of all this is now very strong in France, but the clearing away of the mists of misunderstanding will bring mutual patience, sympathy, forgiveness and reconciliation. French Christians feel that an admission of German guilt and injustice must be made before they can consider any thought of reconciliation with German Christians. At this moment, therefore, she pretends that she must dispose of a foe likely at any time, if left, as at present, to crush her.

"England occupies a somewhat mediating position, and comes nearer seeing the whole field. She would ask guarantees of a very strong and guarded kind from Germany, and would be less exacting than France.

"The general attitude in Germany has undergone a marked change, from the manifest spirit of bitterness at the beginning of the war to their present attitude of Christian reconciliation, which they declare to be without reference to the political differences which they still maintain. They are frankly ready for peace, not yet on terms, especially as to the matter of indemnities, which would be acceptable to their foes, and especially to France, and yet, I believe, with far greater concessions than the world supposes, especially as regards annexation. I believe they might easily be ready for an adjustment on the assumption of the status ante bellum, in other words, on even terms. The Allies, however, especially France, are not ready for this, at least as yet.

"Official Germany, especially its moderates, are desirous of setting themselves right in regard to matters which have been generally condemned by neutrals. They have only recently understood American sentiment, and we may look for further changes when they fully comprehend it and its grounds. Von Jagow and Zimmermann are, I believe, most earnestly desirous of maintaining unbroken friendly relations with America, and are desirous of bringing the war to an honorable and just close. They see the economic and financial difficulties ahead, although at the same time they are confident of their resourcefulness, at least long enough to weary out their adversaries, and they are not letting their peace hopes

delude them into inactivity or unpreparedness.

"Meanwhile the internal situations are subject to fluctuation. German leaders believe that England means practically to own Belgium, and to take Calais as her recompense for service to France, and it is even rumored that some such feeling lurks in France herself. I heard nothing of this kind, however, in France. Some of the Belgian refugees in England are alleged to have worn their welcome out. This, if true, has naturally qualified active sympathy with the Belgian people as a whole. Socialists in all lands are more or less mercurial. The common people are increasingly questioning.

"Most important of all is the attitude of Great Britain, with whose past national policy armaments seem to be an essential and inextinguishable complement, and whose naval system bears at least partial resemblance to German militarism. I found men of official standing in Great Britain, as well as thoughtful citizens, who, while profoundly believing that a principle of world-wide significance is yet to be decided, responded with more or less ready affirmation to my insinuated question as to whether or not, viewing the situation over a sufficient space and time, in its economic, and especially its diplomatic aspects, the blame and responsibility might not ultimately be distributed more widely among the nations involved, and especially among their diplomatic leaders, than is now assumed. I judge that these are few in number."

AMUSEMENTS**TONIGHT.**

Orpheum—Motion pictures.
Alhambra—Motion pictures.
Ogden—Motion pictures.
Oracle—Motion pictures.
Utah—Motion pictures.
Lycium—Motion pictures.
Rex—Motion pictures. Open Saturday and Sunday only.

Social, Fraternal Societies.
Martha Society—Mrs. Wm. Wright.
Musical—Tabernacle.

Stated Fraternal Meetings.
Masonic Federation, No. 81.
Royal Neighbors of America.
Knights of Pythias.

Church Meetings.
Baptist Church.
Read the Classified Ads.

WORLD'S MARKETS

New York, April 10.—Material advances over last week's closing quotations were registered by specialties at today's opening. Mercantile Marine, Crucible Steel, Industrial Alcohol and Mexican Petroleum soon rising two points over, while American Zinc, Butte and Superior, Westinghouse, Studebaker, and Goodrich improved a point or more. Marine commodity featured the early dealings with an initial sale of 6000 shares at \$2 1/4 to 2 3/4 against last Saturday's final price of 20 3/4. The preferred opened with 3500 shares at 15 1/2 to 16, a maximum gain of 2 3/8. There was

THE GREATEST PHOTOPLAY OF THE YEAR

"THE DEATH LOCK" SURPASSES ALL. THIS WONDERFUL THRILLER WILL BE SHOWN FOR THE LAST TIME TODAY.

COME EARLY AND SECURE A GOOD SEAT
DOUBLE PROGRAM—ALHAMBRA TONIGHT.

Chicago Grain

Chicago, April 10.—Wheat prices made some show of strength today. Influenced by predictions of continued demand from continental European countries where reserves were said to be light and where hopes of prompt shipments from Argentina and Australia have been disappointing. The market was also bullishly affected by statements that the records of the last twenty-five years indicate the chance after April 1 for a substantial improvement in the winter crop is very slight. After opening 3-4@7-8c off to 3-4@3-8c up, with May at \$1.15 7/8 to 1 1/8 3/8, and July at \$1.13 1/4 to 1 1/4 1/8, prices scored a general advance. Corn showed weakness. Opening prices which ranged from 1-4@3-8c lower were followed by a further decline but no radical changes. Oats governed by the condition of corn. Reports told of good condition. Lower prices on hogs had a bearish effect on provisions. Downturns however, were not radical. The wheat close was unsettled 7-8 to 1 3/4c net higher with May at \$1.17 3/4@1.17 7/8 and July at \$1.15 1-8@1.15 1/4. Corn prices closed steady at 1-8 to 1-4c net advance. Later the market became stronger on account of strength in grain.

Omaha Livestock.

Omaha, Neb., April 10.—Hogs—Receipts 7800; lower. Heavy, \$9.10@9.30; light, \$8.90@9.25; pigs, \$7.50@8.30; bulk of sales, \$9.00@9.15. Cattle—Receipts 6400; lower. Native steers, \$7.75@9.25; cows and heifers, \$7.75@8.25; western steers, \$7.00@8.50; Texas steers, \$6.75@7.50; stockers and feeders, \$6.50@8.50. Sheep—Receipts 10,000; higher. Yearlings, \$8.50@9.25; wethers, \$8.00@9.00; lambs, \$10.85@11.45.

UTAH STOCKS

Summary of the Local Market.
April 10.—Silver King Con. Silver Shield and Iron Blossom were the mining stocks that attracted the most attention in the trading on the mining exchange this morning, all of which sold at higher prices than they closed at Saturday. Prince Con. in good demand at \$1.35, and Reeds Peak looks weaker. Utah-Idaho Sugar company hold their annual meeting today and an exceptionally good report is expected.

heavy trading also in other active stock is a little stronger today with \$18.10 bid. Consolidated Wagon is also stronger with \$101.50 bid. Quotations furnished over the private wire of J. A. Hogle & Co., Brokers, 2438 Washington. Sales—Morning session. Alta Con., 500@26c. Albion, 1200@27c. American Con. Copper, 500@18c; 500@18 1/2c. Alta Tunnel, 500@14 1/2c; 1000@14c. Buy State, 1000@8c. Crown Point, 1000@8 1/2c; 2500@8 1/4c. Cedar Talsmann, 1000@6c. Colonel Ext., 500@13c. Daily, 100@85c; 100@90c; 200@100c. Earl Eagle, 500@22 1/2c. East Crown Point, 5000@2c. Emma Copper, 100@86c; 100@55c; 100@58c; 200@60c. East Tintic Con., 2000@2 1/2c. Howells, 2000@28 1/2c. Iron Blossom, 300@25c; 200@22 1/2c. Indian Queen, 4000@3 1/2c; 1000@3 1/4c. Lower Mammoth, 1000@7c. Miller Hill, 1000@30c. Mountain Lake, 500@10 1/2c; 300@11c. Moscow, 500@30c. Mammoth Copper, 1000@22c. Plutus, 500@20 1/2c; 500@22c; 5000@21 1/2c. Prince Con., 300@1.32 1/2; 200@1.35. Reeds Peak, 1500@26c; 500@25 1/2c. Rochester Mines, 3100@70c. Seven Troughs, 1000@2c. Sioux Con., 700@20c. Silver King Con., 300@22.80; 500@22.85; 100@22.87 1/2. South Hecla, 200@23.17 1/2. South Hecla Ext., 2000@17 1/2c. Santaquin Chief, 12,000@4c. Tintic Central, 2000@7 3/4c; 1000@7 1/2c. Tintic Standard, 1000@14c. Utah Con., 4000@3 1/4c. Wilbert, 500@10 1/2c.

Deseret Savings, \$1050 bid. Farmer & Stockgrowers, \$83 bid; \$85 asked. First National, Ogden, \$412 bid. First National, Logan, \$170 bid. First National, Brigham, \$500 bid. McCormick & Co., \$287 bid. Merchants, \$90 bid; \$95 asked. National City Bank, \$139 bid. Ogden Savings bank, \$420 bid. State Bank Brigham City, \$225 bid. Security State, \$140 bid; \$145 asked. Salt Lake Security & Trust, \$118 asked. Thatcher Bros., Logan, \$165 bid. Utah State National, \$216 bid; \$222 asked. Utah Savings & Trust, \$95 asked. Walker Bros., \$205 bid. Zion's Savings Bank & Trust, \$423 bid. Barnes Banking, \$200 bid. Davis County, \$290 bid. First National, Layton, \$150 bid.

Industrial Stocks. Amalgamated Sugar, \$175 bid. Beneficial Life, \$197.50 bid. Cement Securities, \$92 bid; \$95 asked. Con. Wagon, \$101.50 bid; \$101.75 asked. Con Life Ins., \$97 bid. Ever Fresh Food Co., \$10 asked. Guardian C. & G. Co., \$15.50 bid; \$16 asked. Home Fire Ins., \$309 bid; \$310 asked. H. J. Grant & Co., \$27.25 bid. Hotel Utah Op. Co., \$130 bid. Inland Crystal Salt, \$90 bid. Intermountain Life, \$13.55 bid. Mountain States Telephone, \$109 bid; \$110 asked. Southern Utah Sugar, \$1 asked. Utah Fire Clay, \$71 bid; \$72 asked. Utah-Idaho Sugar, \$18.10 bid; \$18.25 asked. Z. C. M. L., \$386 bid. DeVine Razor, \$9.50 asked. Utah Cereal, \$95 asked. Lion Coal, \$65 bid; \$75 asked.

Alta Con., 1000@26c. Alta Tiger, 500@3 1/2c. Big Cottonwood, 500@6 3/4c. Eagle and Blue Bell, 10@22.10. Indian Queen, 1000@3 3/4c. May Day, 500@16 1/2c; 500@17 1/2c. Moscow, 500@30c. Silver Shield, 1200@73c-74c. Wilbert, 2500@10 1/2c. West Toledo, 500@9c. Tintic Standard, 1000@14 1/2c. Utah Con., 1000@3 1/4c. Union Chief, 1500@7 1/2c.

Bank Stocks. Commercial National, \$400 bid. Deseret National, \$307.50 bid; \$315 asked.

UP-TO-THE-MINUTE
QUOTATIONS
On Mining, Bank and
Industrial Stocks.

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